LETTERS OF JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Proposed Coalition of Whigs, Freesoilers. and Maine Law Men.

## CALL FOR A CONVENTION.

Plan Repudiated by the Central Whig Organ.

SEDDINGS AND GREELEY TURNED ADRIFT. Ac, &c. &c.

A miscellaneous call having been issued in Onyahoga county, Ohio, for a convention to organize a new party, to be formed of whige, democrats, free soilers, and Maine law men, according to the projet of Greeley, the Hon. Joshua R. Gidding, head free soil abolition demagogue of Ohio, is pleased to write the following "Oily Gammon" letter upon the subject:-

THE PUSION NOVEMENT-LETTER PROM J. S. GID

DINGS TO DUDLEY BALDWIN, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR—You inquire my views respecting the proposed insion of parties in your county. My opinion can be of very little importance; yet I never withhold it on political subjects.

I have read your call for a convention, and have routed the editorials in the Herald and Plain Dealer. I take it for granted that the men who signed the call are sincere in what they say. Judging from the character of that portion with whom I have the pleasure of an acquaintance, I certainly should be unwilling to charge them with any covert design or latent fraud. They have expressed themselves frankly in saying that they are—

selves frankly in saying that they are—
1st. Opposed to the extension of slavery.
2c. That they are opposed to the fugitive law of

1850. 36. That they are in favor of separating the federa) government from all connection with shavery, so has as wear be done constitutionally.

4th. That they are in favor of the freedom of the

oblic lands to actual settlers.
Sth. That they are in favor of equal taxation.
6th. That they are for the suppression of the cylis

oth. That they are for the suppression of the cells of intemperance.

This avowal of principles is in no degree obscure to doubtful. They are distinctly set forth, and every reader most understand them. It comprehends the entire substance of a freeman's creed; repudiating slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, on the Southern coast and in the territories. It strikes at all efforts of the Executive in favor of sustaining slavery in Caba, or in our slave States, and condemns the employment of the army in assisting or mardering fugitive slaves; as was lately done in Texas, and of using the "Home Squadron," or thorsevenue cutters, to protect the slave trade, according to the practice of past years. In short, I can see no reason why any anti-slavery man should object to the movement. I do not, however, suppose you will need with any difficulty from that quarter. It is one of the distinguishing virtues of the advocates of libetty that, they will not contain that the strength of the distinguishing virtues of the advocates of libetty that the will not contain the distinguishing virtues of the advocates of libetty, that the will not contain the distinguishing virtues of the advocates of libetty that the will not contain the distinguishing virtues of the advocates of libetty that the will not contain the strength of the contained for advocates of libetty that the will not contain the strength of the contained for advocates of libetty that the will not contain the strength of the contained for advocates of libetty that the will not contain the strength of the contained for advocates of libetty that the will not contain the strength of the contained for advocates of libetty that the will not contain the strength of the strength of the contained for advocates of libetty that the will not contain the strength of the st of the distinguishing virtues of the asyocates of lib-city that they will not contend for party names, pro-vided they can maintain the great basis of all human

rights.
The friends of equal taxation, and of the Maine The riends of equal taxation, and of the Maine law, are in the same situation. The platform embraces all these; they will, I have no doubt, stand aboutder to shoulder in the coming conflict; but I apprehend that the real obstacles to your success will be found to exist in that attachment which men have to party names, and party pride, and party prejudices; to that feeling of personal hostility which has been engendered between individuals who have heretofore politically opposed each other. I have myself often been asked whether I would consent to act with persons who had heretofore askalled me with great personal bittercess. I uniformly answer, "Yes," and thank Gol that he has given them grace to support the truth. It is this support of principle for which we labor; and if either the whigs or the democrate would embrace the bruth and maintain the inalienable rights of all men to like the law of the hunker papers in your city attack.

Neither of the hunker papers in your city attack and destroyed without each forth in your call. They

Neither of the hunker papers in your city attack Neither of the hunker papers in your city attack any doctrine or principle set forth in your call. They hever will do that. No individual of character will come before the public of your county and avoy his hostility to either of the doctrines on which your minon is based. The call is for those who would maintain the doctrines set forth in it. There could be no stronger please than that contained in the call itself; yet the ilevate of your city evidently regards the movement as a piece of pointial legerdemain, got up to effect some object not expressed; to carry out some hidden design. He, therefore, yoes into an inquiry as to the latent of the cane, implying that they are dishonest and insincere. He speaks of the "primary design of the movement;" of putting a "judicious ticket in nomination this fall," and "uniting the progressives of all parties on the free soil, or abolition platform." He as pears to think of aimost every other object than that of maintaining the doctrines avowed.

mink of aimost every other object than that of main-balling the doctrines arowed.

Now, I will say most emphatically, if the object of the movement be any other than that expressed; if these men are attempting to play off a trick upon the public; if the union be merey to put down the implicial than the model of maintaining principle, as the Headd intimates, then let every bonest man get out of it at once; or else drive from you every such political knave, and let the honest persion of the steners stand firmly in the majorationage of the the signers stand firmly in the maintainance of the tratis to which they are publicly pledged. If the signers be honest and come forth boildly to the de-fence of themselves and doctrines, meet their assailauts in the full assurance of conscious integrity, their

ants in the full assurance of conscious integrity, their triumph will be certain.

The Plain Beale, tacitly admits the justice and propriety of your doctrines, and that it is right for individuals to cherish them, but denounces any united effort to carry them into practice. If such arguments deter the people of your county from carrying out the enterprise, I shall have misapprehended their intelligence and their independence.

No one doubts that nine-tenths of the electors of Chyshoes county including all political parties are

Cuyahoga county, including all political parties, are really in favor of the doctrines on which your pro-posed union is founded. Will they speak their own posed union is founded. Will they speak their own thoughts? Will they do their own voting? I have too much knowledge of them to doubt on that point. No, my dear sir, if you fail, it will not be through the fault of the people, but of those more prominent making any whose dear the trial to be extracted. the fault of the people, but of those more prominent individuals, whose duty it is to be active and vigilant in carrying forward this enterprise. If they hesitate and falter while standing upon the vantage ground, they will prove unfaithful to themselves, as well as to their country and to mankind.

I need not say, that the call in this country is substantially the same as yours, although the free democracy have heretofore carried the elections over both the other parties united, and will do it whenever they shall unite. Very respectfully,

And the following is the response of the central white average respects.

tral whig organ, repudiating the unboly alli.

THE ORIO STATE JOURNAL VS. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.
"This is a case." says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.
"of 'twion' on the part of Giddings, and 'ejectment' on the part of the Journal. It is an impertinent proposition to wed by Gid, peremptority refused by the Journal. There can be no 'breach of promise' grow out of it, for there is not the slightest encouragement given that in any coutingency matrimopy may result. Giddings woos by letter through the True Democrat, and the Journal dissents in the following editorial. Wonder if the Herald will so overcome its bashfulness as now to find tongue to speak, or is it all ears, as usual?"

Listen to the Journal.—

covercome its bashfulness as now to find tongue to speak, or is it all ears, as usual?

Listen to the Journal.—

We copy the above from the Cleveland True Democrat. It is a part of the letter of Mr. Giddings to a citizen of that place. We put it on record for the purpose of preserving the evidence of the basis upon which the new "tusion" movement rests.

Now, we ask candid, suprejudiced minds, if they suppose these measures, here enumerated as a part of the programme, can be carried out, and still preserve the union and harmony of these States. Look, for irstance, at the proposition to interdict the right of the slave States to send their slaves from one State to another, by sea, on the southern coast. Does any sane man suppose such a measure could be adopted without doing violence to the rights and usuages of the South? Did they ever imagine they were giving any such authority to Congress? Look, indeed, at the spirit of the whole programme! How can a party, based on such a platform, expect to attain a national character? How can it hope to aspire to anything beyond a narrow, sectional, and ephameral existence? It may succeed in a particular State, or section of a State, for a time, by continued appeals to sectional prejudice, but it cannot hope to endure, or to stand the scratiny of an enlarged, particule, and statesmantike mind. Suppose a manelected to Congress on such an issue! Suppose a delegate holding such views is in a national convention! How can that find hope to possess a mane elected to Congress on such an issue! Suppose a delegate holding such views is in a national convention! How can that find hope to possess a section of influence, or advance any good cause? We know that many conscientions men think some good will be accomplished if a union or this

particle of influence, or advance any good cause?
We know that many conscientions men think some good will be accomplished if a union on this basis is formed; but we must beg leave to dissent.
We think it is evident, from this letter of Mr. Glddings.

in at somebody is bound to be cheated. Our whigh the desire that the free soilers are coming over to them, and the free soilers are sure that all who go into this "fusion" movement will have gone over to the free soil faith. Perhaps it will satisfy both sides for this year; but next fall, when members of Congress are to be chosen, these questions will arise, and the candidates must answer them in the affirmative:—"Are you opposed to the Fugitive Slave law; will you vote for its repeal? Will you vote for the immediate abolition of slaveryin the District of Columbia? Will you vote to prohibit slaveholders from carrying their slaves by sea from one southern port to another? Will you vote to prohibit their passing through the United States territories with their slaves?"

These and other similar questions must all be answered in the affirmative. If a man wishes to go to

These and other similar questions must all be answered in the affirmative. If a man wishes to go to Congress he must go there pledged to be a sectional, radical agitator. He must be sectional. He can hope to do no good, as a legislator, for the general interests of the country. All his time and talents must be devoted to the consideration and discussion of plans and means to cripple and harrass and anney the South, without the least possibility of accomplishing the objects of his mission, and with a certainty of stirring up and keeping alive a feeling of sectional bitterness and ill will.

Now, how many whigs desire to stand in this position at the present time? How many of them desire to join a new party, that has for its basis this sort of foundation? Perhaps there are more than we suppose. But we again decline to deliver ourselves up to any such sacrifice. We may be defeated this year unless we come in. Very well: we can't help that. We know of a good many things that would be werse than a defeat this year. We have been a soldier in the ranks long enough to be very sure that defeat does not destroy; that "truth crushed to earth will rise again," and that the man or the party that is constantly on the look-out for expedients, for temporary advantages, &c., will find in the end, that both character and success have been sacrificed, and for a very small consideration.

We repeat, somebody is bound to be chested in this "fusion," operation. We wish to show our friends what Gliddings and his friends expect to come of it. If they are prepared to face this sort of music, we have nothing to say. With a knowledge of the facts, they alone must be responsible for the consequences.

The following, from the Temperance Organ.

The following, from the Temperance Organ of Cuyahoga county, shows that the Maine law people also think they smell a rat, and are disposed to turn up their poses, and pass by on the other side :-

A WORD TO THE PUSIONISTS-LET THE "TEMPE-

A WORD TO THE PUSIONISTS—LET THE "TEMPE-RANCE ORGAN" STEAK.

[From the Haspoon.]

"To the Electors of Cuvahoga County:—
Men of all parties who desire so to shape their political action as to promote the best interests of the country, who are opposed to the extension of slavery—to the fugitive act of 1850—who are in favor of divorcing the general government from all connection with slavery, where it can be done constitutionally; of the freedom of the national domain to actual settlers in limited quantities; and in State matters, all who desire a more upright and economical administration of government—the taxing alike the all who desire a more upright and economical administration of government—the taxing alike the property of individuals and corporations according to its real value; and who seek the suppression of the evils of intemperance, by the enactment of the essential principles of the Maine law, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding elections, on Thursday, the 1st day of September, 1853, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and there proceed to elect six delegates, who assemble on Saturday, the 3d of September, at the Court House, in Cleveland, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a legislative and county ticket, to be supported at the ensuing election."

A. M., to nominate a legislative and county ticket, to be supported at the ensuing election."

The above call has been signed by many of the voters of this city and county, and if the principles which it embraces, to none of which can any person reasonably object, are carried into practice by a convention acting accordingly, and in the spirit and good faith which actuated a very large proportion of those persons who signed it, it will be a glorious harbinger of the "good time coming." That such may be the result is to be heped, but that such is not the intention of some who signed it is probable, if not certain. Partisan selfishness and prejudice are to some extent, though limited, at work to use the move at once as a cover and means of an attack upon the democratic or "locofoco" party.

once as a cover and means of an attack upon the democratic or "locofoco" party.

Now, as I never have belonged, and never expect to belong, to that party, I cannot reasonably be supposed to be attempting to electioneer, or manufacture expital for it, by anything I may say in this article, any further than candor and strict justice, and even good policy to the temperance party, requires.

In proof that party spirit, the bane of almost every good work, is the motive to action in this move with some persons, I annex the following extra ts from an editorial article on the subject in the Herald:—

"PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.—It has been known to nearly everybody in the community that a call has been in circulation for signatures, with a view, as we have been informed, to the formation of a county lickst to represent and be supported by the anti-locofoco electors of Cuyahoga county. The call itself, however, seems to have been written without care, and in a bungling manner, to accomplish the proposed ends.

"We do not know whether the convention which will assemble in pursuance of this call, will refuse to make its action correspond with the primary design of the movement. If it be to put in nomination a judicious county ticket for the coming fall election, with no other view, this is one thing; if it be to effect a 'union of the progressives of all parties' on the freesoil or abolithon platform of sectional and activities over activation, and nothing else, this is quite

the freesoil or abolition platform of sectional and anti-slavery agitation, and nothing else, this is quite another thing. That the latter was not the object of the convention, and that no such design would be displayed, we have been assured by many whigs, whose names are attached to the call."

If the formation of an "anti-loco foco" ticket is "the primary design" of the movement, the convention should never have been called, and when it meets it had better adjourn without making any nominations, unless, as will be the case, the good sense of the majority should prompt them to rule that "primary design" out of order, or in some way knock it in the head the first move, and proceed according to the letter and spirit of the call.

To aid in securing the triumph of the temperance cause, at the coming election, I am not only willing, but determined, so far as may be necessary, to sarribe all partisan feelings, but decline any part in a bushfighting campaign against the "loco focos"

fice all partisan feelings, but decline any part in a bushfighting campaign against the "loco focos" even though it were certain they all deserve tomahawking and scalping.

It has been too much the case in county conventions formerly, that the delegates from the country merely came in and ratified nominations that were previously resolved upon, or, to all intents and purposes, previously made by a few interested persons. In such cases, country delegates are used just like cyphers in arithmetic—to increase the importance or value of other figures they are placed beside. It is high time this policy was totally defeated and abandoned. To our temperance and anti-slavery friends in the

To our temperance and anti-slavery friends in the county, I would say, turn out to the primary meetings, and send full delegations to the convention. Never mind if there should be a whig trap there, baited with professed opposition "to the extension of slavery—to the Fugitive act, &c, and the "Maine law:" but just tell your delegates not to put a foot in it. They call easily spring it by the following plan, and then, knowing if it should be there, and where it was set, it will be a very harmless thing after that.

where it was set, it will be a very harmless thing after that.

Just propose a nominating committee of nine—three of each party—to report candicates to the convention; or, if such a committee should not be appointed, introduce a resolution that the nominees of the convention, as near as may be, should be selected equally from temperance men of all three parties. Either plan would bring spasms on an old hunker, as quick as water would on a victim of hydrophobia.

It is said by some that there are no reliable Maine law democrates in the county suitable for office; or, if so, that there is but a small portion of the party who would sustain them if nominated. To the first remark I would reply, that is a mistake; and to the second, so much the more should they be sustained by temperance men of other parties, as a reward for their independence in acting from principle, in definance of a majority of their party.

Another Destructive Fire in Richmond.—
On Honday morning about three o'clock, the mill properly formerly owned by the Virginia Sizel Company, situated between the paper mill and James river, and immediately below the Richmond and Potersburg Railroad oridge, in this city, was destroyed by fire. This property embraced three buildings—a large two story brisk house, used as a plaster mill, a large wooden shed adjoining, used for the storage of ground and unground plaster, and a large, new wooden building used as a planing mill, a few steps distant from the other buildings. The whole were consumed, wholading their machinery and fixtures, and a quantity of plank. Four valuable planing machines were also materially injured, if not rendered wholly useless. A heavy loss was also sustained by the destruction of two large water wheels, between the plaster and planing mills. The property belonged to Isaac R. Watkins, E.g., who recently purchased it from Robert R. Duval, E.g., and who had since the purchase put in operation the planing mill. We are glad to kearn from Mr. Watkins that his ioss will not be great, indeed, it recently purchased it from Robert R. Duval, Esq., and who had since the purchase put in operation the planing will. We are glad to learn from Mr. Watkins that his loss will not be great. Indeed, it may be that he is fully insured. He has an insurance in the office of the Virginia Fire and Marine Company for \$2,000, which will probably cover his loss. The fire broke out in the plaster mill, immediately alongside the railroad bridge, (which was with great difficulty prevented from taking fire.) and was no doubt communicated by the hand of an incendiary. It was discovered about three o'clock in the morning.

Richmond Engagery, Aug. 30.

The Tripertite Treaty.

CINDER TO MR. EVELETT'S LETTER.

(Prom the Bortow Pest, Aug. 21.)

The British government, at length, have replied to the communication of Mr. Everett rejecting the joint proposal made by England and France to enter into a tripartite treaty relative to Cuba. Lord John Russell signed the despatch. From this it appears that though the two governments have consulted together, yet the reply only expresses the views of "her Majesty's government." This may or may not be significant. But the fact is worth noticing. The document is exclusively British. It is week and disingennous, and it is full of arrogant assumption and insulting lesture reading. John presents himself as a schoolmaster, giving Jonathan Christianity.

Christianity.

It may be well to look at the occasion that elicited.

The form a proper stand point. The

lessons about international law, the golden rule, and Christianity.

It may be well to look at the occasion that elicited so curt an epistle from a proper stand point. The interest that the United States have in Cuba cannot be unknown to Lord John Russell. This, by the former, has never been concealed, but on the contrary it has been openly proclaimed and constantly acted on. Whenever events threatened interference, from aboad, with Coba, this country has interposed promptly, frankly and boldly. When, for instance, the newly created South American States, at war with Spain, and in the flush of victory, planned its conquest, a quarter of a century ago, this government announced to England, Russna and France, its policy as to it. A large French fleet in 1825 appeared in the West India seas, when Henry Clay was Secretary of State. In instructions to our Minister at Paris, he was directed to demand explanations as to this fleet. In a despatch dated October 24, 1825, Mr. Clay writes:—

It was stated to the French government that the United States could not see, with indifference, those islands (Cuba and Forto Riau) passing from Spain to any other Henropean power; and that for ourselves, no charge was desired in their present political and commercial concition, nor in the possession which spain has of them. In the rame spirit, and with the hope of guarding beforehand against any possible difficulties on that subject that may arise, you will now add, that we could not seem to the econpation of those alsands by any other European power than Spain, under any circumstances wherever.

Now the soundness of this policy, so far from being weakened by the march of events, has been strengthened. By it Cuba already is virtually protected. Now twenty-five years have worked wonders in expanding American interests; and if ideas and policy have aitered and expanded with them, it is in obedience to a law of manifest destiny as to the republic. This policy, as to Cuba, is only to be more closely protective. This is now plainly reveal

England and France a pregnant chapter of American international law. It is this rejection that has elicited from from Lord John Russell this bit of tart, motherly advice.

The first remerk Lord John Russell makes is, that the nature of the question hardly seemed to require Mr. Everett's elaborate arguments; for both governments, he thinks, were aware of the growth of the United States, of its additions of territory, of the seven years war, and the American war. For what purpose are they urged he asks? Frankly to unfold the fate of this gem of the Antilles, and to explain why it is destined to be a portion of this country; to declare to the world the truth, that, in the no very distant future, Cuba will be no less necessary to the American Union than the American Union will be necessary to Cuba; and that this country will take all fair and honorable means to acquire it. This is the American way of procedure.

To be sure this sounds strange to European ears. The object of diplomatic notes, with monarchists, has been to conceal designs rather than declare them. With them duplicity is absolutely necessary to ensure their foul schemes success. Hence, had a Nesselrode penned a diplomatic note to Poland previous to its partition; or Lord John Russell one to Denmark previous to the destruction of its fleet at Copenhagen; or to Turkey previous to the battle of Navarino; or to natives of the Punjab or Chusan before they were annexed to Great Britain, the communication would have been full of well turned phrases—in Lord John's language—of "the value of those eternal laws of right and wrong, of peace and triendship, and of duty to our neighbors, which ought to guide every Christian nation." It would have enlarged on the utility of those rules "which for centuries have been Inowa to Europe by the name of the law of nations;" and it would have closed with expressions indicative of absolute horror of any nation's setting "the example of abrogating the most sacred provisions" of law. The practical comment on all which would ha and that stupendous national crime, the partition of Poland. America has no such schemes as these, and needs no such false-guised diplomacy. Now, it is a worker out of such Christian ethics and international law that assumes the duty of admonition. This arrogant lecturing will be despised by the free millions of America. They will distrust the quelidmillions of America. They will distrust the qualifications of the lecturer. They will not, as a "Christian nation," be guided by his walk. They will brand all this as rank hypocrisy. It is from a power that has hesitated not, in the attainment of political ends, to trample on every law, human and divine; and it has no more right to play the moral mentor to young and rising America than Satan has to teach love to the appeals best.

end, to trample on every law, numan and divine; and it has no more right to play the moral meator to young and rising America than Satan has to teach love to the angule host.

Lord John Russell; avers that both Great Britain and France have an interest in the fate of Cuba, as well as the United States, and in consequence of their possessions in those seas. But this point has been often enlarged on. Enough is it to remark, that in the judgment of the people of this country, while the interest of France and Great Britain is, comparatively, a non-essential to their national life, the interest this country has in Cuba is so deep, vital and seif-preservative, in a national point of view, as to immensely outweigh all other interests; that, in a word, it is to this nation what an island at the mouth of the Thames would be to England; and no British logic, backed by British Christianity, can move one hair's breadth this opinion. For Lord John Russell to pretend that the United States has no deeper interest in Cuba than France or England has, is simply preposterous. It is entirely inadmissible. Indeed, Lord John knows better than, in majesterial self-sufficient phrase, to write that there is "no grounds" for the opinion that "the possession of Cuba by Great Britain or France would be menacing to the United States;" and he deserves a smart flogging for his impudence as well as for his haughtiness. France and England are the two great maritime powers—powers, Lord John Russell says, "the most formitable to the United States for the possession of Cuba." Now, in the ninds of every patriotic American, Cuba is the key of the splendia commerce of the Mississippi; and the idea that two such powers, singly or combined, would be permitted to hold the castle of Moro, or this key, is supremely ridiculous. If this would not be menacing, what could be? This would be to allow these two formidable powers to control the commerce of our western world. If we held Cuba, we might affect a few small and decaying colonies; if they held Cuba, i

our magnancest and growing trade. Was ever anything more cool and impudent than Lord John's position?

One argument of Mr. Everett appears to Lord John Russell "not only unfounded, but disquieting;" to wit: that a tripartite treaty, so far from repressing lawless attempts at Cuban invasion, would stimulate them. "A melanancholy avowal for the chief a great State," he exclaims, and then falls to preaching about the goiden rule and the laws of nations. All this is gratuitous. Such lecturing as this is needed by the contemptible tyrants who rule Cuba as with a rod of iron. This rule is a diagrace to the age. A treaty soleanly binding the United States and England and France to keep this beautiful islands wedded forever to the corpect of an old despotsm, and to such monstrous local government as afflicts it, would indeed be a stimulant to revolutionists. There is so deep a hatred of oppression in this country, and in Cuba also, that such a treaty would be regarded as violative of the spirit of the age, and it would be so revoluting to every sense of common justice, and of the duty that struggling man owes to his brother, as to excite the most fearnal indignation and the liveliest combinations. We have not Mr. Everett's letter at hand to see the whole passage that Lord John quotes, and whether it has not been grossly perverted. But his wholesale lecturing of a nation deserves the everest comment. It was bad chough in Bocanegra or Huisemann, the representatives of two pitiful ty-tyrannies; it is grossly offensive in the representative of a nation like Great Britain. The reflection or Hulsemann, the representatives of two pitiful ty-tyrannies; it is grossly offensive in the representa-tive of a nation like Great Britain. The reflection is contemptible.

Lord John Russell winds off with a decided threat.

It is well that the whole American world should look this plump in the face. We, therefore, pick it out. Here it is, the crowning glory of this frowning

out. Here it is, the crowning grory of this from an paper:
Great Britain must at once resume her en'ire liberty: and upon any occasion that may easil for it, be free to act either singly or in conjunction with other powers, as to her may reem fit."
This is more flon like than explicit. What is the meaning of it all? It bears about it, beyond question, an immense significance. What is the pure roof it?
What this nation has said, under all administrations, and the courts, through all its governmental forms, at all the courts, through all its governmental forms, is this: that under no circumstances whatever will be European power, other than Spain, be allowed to hold Cuba. Now, the overtore Eogland made was to

agree not to meddle with Cuba if the United States also would agree not to do it. This has been fittly declined. In consequence, is the interpretation of the oracle this? That now Great Britain will consider herself free to annex Cuba to her kingdom when she sees fit to do it? This would seem to be the most reasonable interpretation; and if this be the true one, then there is a threat indeed. That, however, will not scare folks on this side of the Atlantic.

This communication, take it altogether, is singular. When the last administration so well declined to enter into a tripartite treaty with France and England, it but carried out a vital policy declared in the beginning of the republic, and as vital today, to wit—to avoid entangling foreign alliances. There was no call, on this account, for such a letter. Indeed, the sime for such epistles as this is, from John Boll, has passed. It may be well that he should know it.

Affairs in Mexico.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Aur. 23.]

By the tark Governor Hinckley, which arrived at this port yesterday from Vera Crez, which place she left on the 9th inst, we have been put in possession of the Siglo of the 4th inst.

An order directing the pursuit and asprehension of all deserters from the army, in order that the ponishment provided by law for them may be inflicted, is published.

The conclusion of a report on the proposition to establish a bank is also published. The report is unequivocally unfavorable.

flicted, is published. The conclusion of a report on the proposition to establish a bank is also published. The report is unequivocally unfavorable.

An estimate of the public expenditure for the year between the 1st of July, 1853, and the 30th of June, 1854, is given at \$5,743,680 23.

A circular has been issued requiring the abrogation of the cpithets, "sovereign, free and independent" to the several States, as implying inconsistency with the federal constitution.

A circular has been issued relieving foreigners from the inconvenience they have hitherto been caused by being compelled to give way to the employment of their cattle in the government service, where there are none forthcoming under the ordinary arrangements. The liability to this tax, for such it is, is hereafter to be confined entirely to Mexicans. The Siglo protests against such a partial distinction.

The Duario publishes an official communication from the Prefecture of Durange, dated July 15, in which it is stated that on the 18th the justice of the peace of Nayar went out with thirty two men to explore that portion of the Sierra Madre from which some indians had made a foray and carried off live stock belonging to the inhabitants of the place. The result is said to have been the recapture of all the stolen stock except three, which they found dead, the finding of the torpse of Reyes Hernandez, with thirty one arrow wounds inflicted on it, and the observation that the track of the Indians went in the direction of Los Navios, towards Mazatlan.

An order has been issued granting assurances of his partionic fidelity to the existing order of things.

Senor D. Antonio de Haro y Tamaris has resigned his office of Minister of Finance. The Siglo is in clined to attribute the step to some differencesarising out of his opposition to the bank project above referred to, and seems to consider this change in the cabinet as portending no good.

The death of Gen. D. Manuel Maria Villada is announced. He died at Tixtla, in Guerrero, of which State he had just

The criminal judges have issued a notice that no fees are to be claimed from offenders or their friends, under any title or pretext whatever, by subordinate officers of the court.

VELLOW PEVER-QUARANTINE REGULATIONS-THE CROPS, ETC.
The Galveston Civilian of the 19th, says:-" The

The Galveston Civilian of the 19th, says:—"The Perseverance, which arrived at our quarantine on Tuesday, we learn, brought one case of yellow fever on board, and one passenger died of the disease on the passage."

The News says:—"The steamship Perseverance left on Wednesday evening for Indianola, with the two yellow fever cases on board, which she brought here on her arrival, one being a deck passenger, and the other one of the boat's crew. The well passengers having signed the obligation not to come within the limits of the city for five days, some few came on shore at the quarantine landing, and are passing the five days at afferent places on the island to the westward of the city, and some five or six others are staying out the time at the quarantine landing, while we believe the larger portion went on board the steamer Dr. Smith, with the view of going into the country. We have heard of no cases of sickness among any of them."

The committee appointed to select a hospital and quarantine burving cround, have selected a spot.

among any of them."

The committee appointed to select a hospital and quarantine burying ground, have selected a spot, some half a mile east of the city hospital, which they deem in every respect well adapted to the purpose in view.

The Galveston News of the 19th says: - Up to this The Galveston News of the 19th says:—Up to this time Galveston continues unusually healthy. There are but four city invalids now in the hospital. Of these, one is a case of consumption, one has an ulcer on his leg, and two have intermittent fever. All our physicians with whom we have spoken say they have but few cases, and those generally of a mild form, yielding readily to the usual remedies.

All other parts of the State from which we have intelligence also continue healthy. A Houston correspondent of the News, writing on the 17th, says:—I am gratified in being able to inform you at his critical season of the year, in regard to health, that

-I am gratified in being able to inform you at this critical season of the year, in regard to health, that critical season of the year, in regard to health, that our community remains exempt from disease, as much so, perhaps, as any population of the same number, North or South, at this season of the year. I happen to be connected with two associations, who make it their business to inquire weekly into the health of their respective members, with a view to the relief of such as may be sick. Neither of these associations has a single case of sickness within the fraternities.

fraternivies.

The city of Houston has established quarantine regulations. The ordinance had been transmitted to the Mayor of Galveston, and appears in the papers published in that city on the 19th. The penalty for breaking quarantine there is fixed at five hundred dollars, and the period of five days after the disappearance of all sickness on board must elapse, and the vessel must be properly famigated, before a ciean bill of heaith will be granted. The Mayor of Houston, in transmitting the ordinance, is a letter dated the 17th, says:—"A report reached us this morning that an attempt to evade the quarantine laws of your city would be made; and as our city authorities are anxions to co operate with yours to prevent the introduction of diseases of any kind into or through either of our cities, the Board of Aldermen was immediately convened, and the enclosed ordinance was unanimously adopted."

The various papers give the election returns in de tail, as fer as they are known, but they are not complete, and it has not been thought worth while to give the total number of votes as yet recorded to have been given for each candidate. The News says:—"It will be seen by footing up the columns that Bell has received about double Scurry's vote; that Scurry is a little ahead of Lew's; that Lewis is abead of Caruthers; and that Blake is last in order. Pease has thus far received about one-third more votes than Ochiltree; Ochiltree about twice as many as Wood; Wood three times as many as Evans or Chambers; and Dancy is last."

As to the crops, the Galveston Journal says:—A commission house in this city has received a letter fraternivies.

The city of Houston has established quarantine re Matanzas and Cardenas districts, and in the course of the measures taken for its suppression strong suspicions arose against English emissaries; and among the recent and disaffected importations from Africa were found negroes who had in some way acquired a knowledge of the English language. The occurrence of 1843 induced ninety-three of the most respectable gentlemen of Matanzas to unite in the subjoined petition, which, though just, moderate and necessary, was resented as a criminal audacity, and was chastised by the imprisonment of the leader. This fact is one of many parallel illustrations of the character of the "paternal government" of Spain, and explains in part our motives in devoting life and fortune to its overthrow. Yours, respectfully, &c.,

D. DE GOLCOURIA.

as Wood; wood three times as many as Evans or Charabers; and Dancy is last."

As to the crops, the Galveston Journal says:—A commission house in this city has received a letter from a leading planter at Montgomery, dated the 7th inst., stating that they have had a good deal of rain and cloudy weather lately—just enough rain to do great damage to cotton, causing it to grow to weeds, shed its forms, and produce the dreaded enemy, the catterpillar. They have been found on several plantations, and no unistake. He says if the weather continues as at the time of writing, they will not progress so fast as to destroy the crop. If the cotton leaf is eaten by them before the 1st of September, not more than half a crop can be made. The weed is large, but there is no fruit, so that even without the catterpillar the prospect is not good for a large crop.

The Columbia Democrat says the cotton cases in a large crop.

The Columbia Democrat says the cotton crops in

a large crop.

The Columbia Democrat says the cotton crops in the upper part of Brazoria county are looking very finely. Indeed, it would be difficult to find more promising fields than those on Oyster creek at the present time. They will all give an abundant yield.

The Democrat has been informed by a gentleman who has been travelling in the upper counties, between the Brazos and Colorado, that the cotton and corn crops are as premising as could be expected. The later mins have done much for the planters.

The Marchall Republican says the planters are in good spirits. There is every prospect of a fine crop. The corn is already made, and will be nearly equal to last year. Cotton is unusually late, but promising. The worm has made its appearance on several plantations; but should the present favorable weather continue, the yield will be abundant.

The Leon Pioneer says the cotton crop of that county presents, at present, every promise of the most abundant yield, and is confident that the yield will double that of last year.

The Nacogdoches Chronicle learns from Kaufman county that the wheat crop in that section of country is unesmally fine—the best thirty-live bushels to

cal existence of the island, in swelling the number and strengthening the power of this alien race. Since the triumph of the race in Hayti and the emancipation in Jamaica, the emissaries sent, not only from these islands, but from persons and societies—whose existence is not unknown to our wite government—swarm on the soil of Cuba, notwithstanding the assiduous zeal and keen vigilance of our authorities, and combine incessantly to nourish this dangerous tendency. The Nacogdoches Chronicle learns from Kaufman county that the wheat crop in that section of country is unosmally fine—the best thirty-live bushels to the acre, and the poorest twenty-five bushels.

The Galveston News, of the 19th, says that from two gentlemen who arrived in that city on the previous day, from the eastern portion of the State, it was learned that the health of the country was generally good, and crops were promising everywhere.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Fairfield, says:—Perhaps the best criterion to judge of the progress of the State may be found in the increase of the exports of cotton and sugar, and the ratio in these, comparing last season with the previous one, shows a gain of about 331 per cent. Next year, I presume, will exhibit a similar degree of progress. The quantity of land in cultivation is increasing in even a greater ratio. our authorities, and combine incessantly to nourish this dangerous tendency.

Another class of missionaries, still more to be feared, as it will mingle with and infect plantation gangs, is that which will be brought to our bosom in the future importations from Africa. An English mission, with a zealous abolitionist at its head, travels in that barbarous continent, and the results of those efforts are undoubtedly to be realized here by those instructed there. From this cause, and no other, have we encountered in the late arrivals a great number of negroes familiar with the language of all-powerful Albion.

It is time, your Excellency, that we are relieved

of all-powerful Albion.

It is time, your Excellency, that we are relieved from this contraband stigms on our civilization—the horrid abyes in which we bury our hopes of security and future welfare—the hydra which frightens away the capitalists who would come to establish progress. The quantity of land in cultivation is in-creasing in even a greater ratio.

Another correspondent, writing from Houston,

says —I have taken much pains to ascertain the prospects of the planters in the interior. I find that, upon the whole, the present is a most tavored season for Texas. I conversed recently with a very intelligent gentleman, connected with the press, who has recently been travelling in the sugar-growing region. He says the cane has a very thrifty and neathful appearance, is very large and promising, and that the sugar-planters are indulging in the most canguine expectations in regard to their prospects. He informs me that the planters are all alive in that region in relation to internal improvements—say they must and will have railroads, canals, plank-roads, &c. themselves on our soil, and enrich it with their for tunes, and those who having acquired wealth here convey it where they can enjoy it without fears of commotions.

they must and will have railroads, canals, plankroads, &c.

The Austin American says that the new capitol
building is rapidly progressing to completion. The
roof is in a state of considerable forwardness. The
contractors think they can have the rooms in a suitable condition for the reception of the Legislature
by the 1st of November. The same paper states
that more improvements are going on in Austin in
the way of building, than at any time previously.
These ouildings are generally of a very substantial
character. Every description of property is rising
in value.

The Galveston News says:—Mr. Preston, who is

convey it where they can enjoy it without fears or commotions.

To your Excellency is reserved a high glory. You will confer solid happiness and tranquillity on Cuba, and secure permanently to the crown of Spain its most precious jewel, in treating with some energy this clandestine traffic in negroes from Africa, until it is truly and totally exterminated.

At the same time the fields of the island, and particularly those of the territorial jurisdiction of Matanzas—occupied, to our misfortune, by seventy thousand slaves—claim from the care of your Excellency measures of precaution and safety; measures not only to reduce insurrections, but to prevent them by the evidence of an unrelaxing vigilance, for any rising is a great and absolute evil.

In the destruction of the delinquents there is also a valuable constituent of our productive wealth. The movements at Bemba and the Triunvirato were quelled, yet the death of three hundred negroes was not unfelt by the planters. But most of all was the loss of the innocent victims immedated by the barbarity of those desperate savages. They call upon us from the tomb to guard against the repetition of those dreadful scenes.

No measure, however, can be efficacious while the

the tomb to guard against the repetition of those dreadful scenes.

No measure, however, can be efficacious while the slave trade grows in strength and audasity under the stimulus and fosterage of the more enlightened race. Granting that they may not be strong enough to conquer us, still the struggle must ever be sharp and bitter for the whites. And who can pretend to fix the number that would be sufficient, since we cannot count upon a corresponding increase of the white force?

Your memorialists have believed it to be their duty.

white force?

Your memorialists have believed it to be their duty, in addressing a zealous and enlightened executive, to use the plain language of truth in stating their facts and reasons. Many arguments are omitted, for those in support of a question on which rests no less than the lives and interests of the faithful subjects of her Majesty confided to your immediate charge, are numerous; but these will certainly present themselves to the clear indgment of your Excellency.

This subject could be presented very favorably in an economic point of view; but the first, and, beyond dispute, the principal, consideration is the preservation of the political existence of the country.

Your Excellency is respectfully supplicated to receive with favor this representation, as the just and sincere voice of the Cuban people, in accordance with their zeal for the implicit observance of the superior existing ordinances on this subject, and thereupon to dictate such measures as in your high discretion you may think proper for the extermination of this unla wful traffic in African negroes, and at the same sime afford security to the unprotected fields of the island.

Signed by ninety three responsible names.

Matanzas, Nov. 29, 1843. Your memorialists have believed it to be their duty,

These buildings are generally of a very substantial character. Every description of property is rising in value.

The Galveston News says:—Mr. Preston, who is one of the contractors of the telegraph line, says the posts are now all up and ready for the wires, for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles this side of Shraveport. Some considerable delay has been occasioned by the non-arrival of materials up Red River, and by long-continued rains, but the work is now going forward rapidly; but, in consequence of the unavoidable loss of thme, the whole line will not probably be completed till the month of November.

The Huntsville Hem learns that a man was killed in Crockett, on the morning of the election, by his brother-in-law, for whipping his wife, (the murderer's sister)—names not renembered.

The Nacogdoches Chronicle learns that Martin Spencer was killed on the day of the election in Rusk, Cherokee county, by a man named Lighter.

The Galveston Journal says, a shocking murder was committed on the 19th ult. on the person of Mrs. Cooper, living near Canton, Smith county, by a negro man belonging to Dr. Fowler, of Canton. The negro man belonging to Dr. Fowler, of Canton. The negro first cut Mrs. Cooper's throat, and then attempted to cut the throat of her little son, but did not succeed in killing him. When the negro was captured, the child identified him as the one who had perpetrated the deed. Public excitement ran so high on the following day that the negro was taken out and hung. The negro had previously confessed the horrible deed.

The Columbia Democrat advecates strongly the construction of a railroad from that town to Wharton on the Colorado. It believes that railroads can onstruction of a railroad from that town to Wharton on the Colorado. It believes that railroads cau be constructed and fitted up in that country for \$12,000 per mile. At this estimate the whole cost of the road need not be more than \$400,000.

The schooner Star, reported to have left Mobile on the 12th inst., for Galveston, had not yet arrived. Colonel Manly and J. S. Vedder were expected to arrive in her.

Signed by ninety three responsible names.

Matanzas, Nov. 29, 1843.

Affairs in Cuba.

[From the New Orleans Pinayune, Aug. 24.]
The steamship Crescent City, Schenck, arrived here last evening. She left New York on the 12th instant, for Havana, at which port she arrived early on the morning of the 19th instant, and sailed again for this port on the morning of the 20th.

She brings twenty-two passengers for New Orleans and a very heavy eargo.

and a very heavy cargo.

There was but a very small number of vessels in the harbor of Harana.

The following is a list of the passengers, as given The following is a list of the plassagers, as a list by the purser:

Mr. N. Montross, Chas. Metoalf, lady and child; T. Frederick, Mrs. N. Tracy, Messra, J Eckerl, G Sanguillo, J. F. Nazle, Senor Belleray, A. Putg, R. Etheridge, J. Aguadu, Thomas Joseph Tomastelli, Mrs. Emity Walker,

on the 12th inst., for Galveston, had not yet arrived. Colonel Manly and J. S. Vedder were expected to arrive inher.

The Ausin State Gazette mentions the death of Mr. Lasse McKenzie, a citizen of Travis county, by a fall from a horse. He was in town and left for home in the evening, somewhat intoxicated; the next morning he was found a mile from the town, lying on the ground speechless. He lingered for three days, when death released him from his sufferings. The Indianola Bulletin of the 18th, says: Ourtown continues in the enjoyment of most perfect health, and as the steamers occupy four days in the trip from New Orleans to Galveston, (which, however, by the passengers on the last vessel is pronounced a farce,) we have every reason to hope that we may not be visited by this disease. We take great pleasure in noting the fact that our worthy merchants, Huck & Ogsbury, have purchased from Mr. William G. Venable, of the Guadaloupe river, 3,000 bushels of corn, which they design as return freight on their lumber vessels to Pensacola, where it is already engaged at paying prices. This is the first corn we have ever known to be shipped from Western Texas, but is only the heginning of what, in a few years, will become an article of extensive exportation from this country.

The San Antonio Ledger of the 11th, says: A mild have a full file of the Diario de la Marina to

worthy of notice.

The principal item in the paper of the 19th, is a The principal item in the paper of the 10th, is a communication preceded by a few editerial observations, in which it is shown that the Consuis General of France and England are not, as they have been in the habit of claiming to be, representatives of their countries, but are more mercantile agents. The point was brought to notice by some observations which had been made with respect to the celebration of the Emperor's birthday by the French official.

country.
The San Antonio Ledger of the 11th, says: A mild type of a species of influenza is prevailing throughout the town. It is epidemical.
There is at present considerable billious lever on the Cibolo.

The Sponish Government and the Cuban Slave Trade—Petrtion of Cuban Residents for the Suppression of the Legter,

Torn by hard force from their own soil, these savage importations bring with them to ours fatal seeds of danger and dismay. While they are in every sense alien to American interests, they serve to fill

the coffers of Spain, and at the same time gratify

the desire of Europe to impose checks on the pro-

gress of the American republics, by confronting them in the central heart of their own seas with an oppos-

ing barrier of negro dynasties. These legions of regruits from Africa are sent to our island to monopolize the avenues of labor, and exclude white cmigrants, while they garrison Cuba—the most commanding naval and military station in America for

the service of transatlantic despotism.

That this is the deliberate policy of Spain, I am prepared to prove from abundant data, and by my own experience of the hindrance and covert disfavor

own experience of the hindrance and covert disfavor of the Spanish authorities to the efforts of the Cubans to introduce European laborers in the island.

I shall present the facts of this case at an early day; but in the meantime I would give to the public this following memorial, which the Spanish officials in Cuba considered of such criminal boldness that it occasioned the exile of some of the parties. It is simply a true and respectful petition for the suppression of the slave trade; but the Spaniards were indignant that Cubans should have the presumption address the authorities at all on this subject, and without their previous consent.

In 1843 a negro insurrection was attempted in the Matanzas and Cardenas districts, and in the course of the measures taken for its suppression strong sus-

NEW YORK, August 30, 1853.

This matter is the introduction of African negroes

conflict in which we now see ourselves?

Thus it becomes necessary to say to your Excellency that the Island of Cuba finds itself placed in a most false and precarious position. It does not require much penetration to understand where must arrive the consequences of the preponderance of the colored population, slave and free. Unhappily, we have in Hayti a terrible example, too near us not to be warned to avoid becoming a second edition of such a work.

be warned to avoid becoming a second edition of such a work.

The slaves have already a marked tendency to insurrection and anarchy. Hence the partial efforts that occurred this very year at Bemba, and intely on the sugar estate of Trionvirato, in this jurisdiction; and it belongs to your paternal administration to hear the general protestagainst a contraband trade which, while continued, compromises day by day the political existence of the island, in swelling the number and strengthening the power of this alien race.

conflict in which we now see ourselves?

MR. GOICOURIA'S LETTER. Not the least among the causes which impel and justify the Cuban people in their course of revolution, s the policy of Spain-cruel alike to both races-in cherishing the African slave trade, and filling Cuba with a barbarous and rapidly preponderating negro

population.

celebration of the Emperor's birthday by the French official.

In another article in the same paper, the rumor that the United States had offered to aid Turkey against Russia, and the other that she had been negotiating with the Sultan for the cession of a port or island in the Mediterrarean, is noticed. The former is not credited because such a course is considered inconsistent with the neutral policy of the constitution. The other is considered probable, because, as is said, it is quite natural that the United States should desire to possess an appropriate rendezvous for her squadron in the Mediterranean.

The Diario of the 16th, announces the receipt of intelligence from St. Domingo, confirming the report that Santana had decreed the expulsion of Baez. The reason assigned is, that the latter had been conspiring with the church party to get all actual authority into his hands.

The announcement is made in the same paper that the smallpox had disappeared from Villa Clara. The island generally appears to be healthy, as far as the white inhabitants are concerned. We observe that although the hospital returns show that as many as from 180 to 200 are in them, the deaths do not exceed two a day, and often there is not more than one.

There had just fallen great rains at Paerto Prin-

one.
There had just fallen great rains at Puerto Prin-

cipe, after a considerable drought.
In the Diario of the 15th, the question of Chinese immigration is discussed, and immigration from any quarter is strengly recommended.

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERY THEATER.—Two very attractive pieces are announced for this evening by Manager Stevens, namely, Bulwer's beautiful play of the "Lady of Lyons," Mr. Goodall as Claude Melnotte, and the very interesting drama of "Putnam." No doubt there will be a full house.

BROADWAY THEATER.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams appear to-night in three very amusing pieces. "Uncle Pat's Cabin" will be the commencing feature, which will be succeeded by "Our Gal," Mrs. Williams as Caroline Morton, which she gives in true Yankee style. All will close with "Barney, the Baron."

Nurco's GARDEN.—The celebrated Ravel family.

NIELO'S GARDEN.—The celebrated Ravel family, whose pleasing performances are always admired, will appear this evening in the pantomime of the "Four Lovers." The Martinetti family will next give their extraordinary feats of agility, and all will close with the "Magic Pills."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—This establishment is flour-ishing as usual, the house being crowded nightly. The selections for this evening are "Delicate Ground," "The Gardener's Wife," and the "Toodles." Nearly all of Burton's famous company will appear. The orchestra will play several popular airs.

NATIONAL THEATRE -"Uncle Tom's Cabin" con-

NATIONAL THEATHE.—"Uncie Tom's Cabin" continues to draw large audiences. The Howard Family are great favorites, and receive nightly the enthusiastic cheers of the audience. The theatre is very much improved in the interior, being painted and beautifully decorated.

St. Charles Theatre.—The receipts of this evening are for the benefit of Mr. J. Pilgrim, the author of "Robert Emmet," and "Eveleen Wilson." The pieces selected are "Robert Emmet," "Eveleen Wilson," and "The Omnibus." It is hoped his friends will give him a bumper. Petition of the Cubans for the Sappression of the Slave France.

To the Captain General of Cuban.

The undersigned, in hands, proprietors and planters, of the district comprised in the military jurisdiction of Matanza, are impelled by a sacred daty to call the attention of your Excellency to a matter of the highest importance to this country, which Her Majesty the Queen, has committed to your vigilant care. Wilson," and "The Omnibus." friends will give him a bumper. AMERICAN MUSEUM .- The entertainments for this

afternoon and evening will consist of dramatic read-ings by the Boone children; the farce of "A Ghost in Spite of Himself," and the interesting drama en-titled "Morton."

HIPPODROME.—A very attractive programme of equestrianism is announced for this afternoon and evening at the Hippodrome. CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE .- A very

This matter is the introduction of African negroes. The practice of this ominous contraband trade, in despite of humanity, of justice, of our most solemn national treaties, and of the various decrees of our gracious sovereign, has accumulated upon the territory of this island a colored population, amounting according to efficial statistics, to six hundred and seventy thousand (670.000), of which four hundred and ninety eight thousand (498,000) are slaves.

The white race cannot increase with so rapid a progress and experience demonstrates that these opposing elements cannot be conciliated. What can result from this violation of order, but the state of conflict in which we now see ourselves? good selection of vocal and instrumental pieces announced for this evening by Christy's band. WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL.—Wood's Minstrels have provided another excellent programme for this evening.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE .- Buckley's New Orleans Serenaders continue to attract very large assemblages.

Frankenstein's Niagara.—A new scene is to be added to this splendid painting to night, depicting the late sad accident at the Falls, which caused the leath of three men.

THE TWO LIVING GIRAPPES are still on exhibition at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. They are attract-

Signor Bliss is to commence his amusing eve

nings on Monday next, at the Stuyvesant Institute

Heavy Verdict.—In the Carroll Circuit Court, during the present week, a seduction case was tried. The parties were a Miss Coombs, of Clark county, Ind., plaintiff, and B. Waller, of Carroll county, Ky., defendant. Waller, under promise of marriage, had seduced the girl, and she became a mother. He then married another woman. The jury on Thursday brought in a verdict of \$5,000. Attempts were made by Waller's friends, after hearing the verdict, to compromise the matter, but the terms on which Miss Combs's friends would agree were not accepted.—
Louisville Journal, Aug. 22. Louisville Journal, Aug. 29.

Firemen's Muster in Harrfour.—The annual muster of the Hartford firemen will take place on Saturday, the 17th of September. We understand that several companies are expected from abroad, and we feel assured that any company who may be pleased to join our firemen on that occasion, will meet with a cordial greeting. The firemen will meet in front of the State House at 10 o'clock A. M., ou the 17th.—Hartford Times, Aug. 31.

The Kingston Republican records the death of a lady in the stage running from that village to Delia, Delaware country, in this State. The lady had just arrived in this country from Scotland, and was ill. On reaching the village of Edgerton she was found to be dead.